The Pyongyang Times

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SPA Presidium Meets:

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk Reports on His Recent Visits to African, Arab Countries

An enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on August 17.

The meeting heard a report delivered by Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, on the results of the visits of the delegation he had led to the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic from late June to late July.

Present at the meeting were members of the Presidium of the SPA, members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, Ministers of the Cabinet, responsible functionaries of public organizations and the press. Also present were members of the delegation and its suites.

The meeting noted with satisfaction that the delegation had carried out its work successfully and contributed to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and the countries it had visited.

(The gist of the report on P. 2)

Symbol of the fighting people: The governor of the Province of Tanga, Tanzania, presents spear and shield to the SPA delegation

GREETINGS

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. sent on August 16 a message of greetings to President Sukarno of the Republic of Indonesia on the 21st anniversary of the independence day of the Republic of Indonesia.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., sent a message of greetings on August 17 to Sooriya Bahadur Thapa on his reappointment as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Nepal.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., received a message on August 17 from Prime Minister Nazi Taleb of the Republic of Iraq in reply to his message sent to the latter upon his assumption of office as Prime Minister.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received on August 19 a message from A.N. Kosygin in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's reappointment as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

✦ President Choi Yong Kon of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received on August 19 a message from N.V. Podgorny in reply to his message of greetings sent on his re-election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

✦ Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. sent on August 15 a message of greetings to Edward Ochab, Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, on the latter's 60th birthday.

Extension of Repatriation Accord Term Demanded

D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society Issues Statement

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on August 18 a statement in connection with the fact that the U.S.-wirepulled Japanese Government authorities, in conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are plotting to lay an obstacle to the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan to the D.P.R.K.

The statement strongly demanded the said authorities renounce their absurd design and agree to the extension of the validity term of the repatriation agreement without amendment. The repatriation work, it stressed, must be continued so long as there are Koreans desirous of returning home, in accordance with international law and the humanitarian spirit.

The statement reads in full:

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 1 proposed to the Japan Red Cross to extend the term of the existing agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan for another year without amendment, proceeding from the lofty compatriotic love and humanitarian position to continue to meet the desire of the Korean citizens residing in Japan to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—their genuine motherland.

Under the conditions in which there are still large numbers of people who desire to return home, our proposal fully accords with the spirit of the repatriation agreement signed between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations.

Nevertheless, the Japan Red Cross sent on August 11, after a lapse of more than 40 days, a cable in reply to our proposition, stating that it "has so far made no decision" on it.

This is a clear manifestation of the insincere attitude of the Japanese Government and the Japan Red Cross toward the repatriation operation and represents a mere artifice to wreck the operation, a humanitarian work, to achieve certain dishonest political objectives.

Produced by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese authorities have been scheming to lay artificial obstacles in the way of the repatriation operation in conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique since the conclusion of the aggressive "Japan-ROK Treaty."

The Japanese authorities have claimed that "the repatriation work should be brought to an end at a proper time" because "it affects adversely the diplomatic relations" between the "ROK" and Japan.

Some Japanese organs in charge of the repatriation business refused to accept applications of Korean citizens for repatriation, and from the ruling quarters of Japan came the voice demanding that it be "stopped at once or after the extension of its term for only six months or one year."

Such act is a violation of the repatriation agreement based on the lofty humanitarian spirit, and it cannot be interpreted otherwise than a sinister intrigue to wreck it.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the D.P.R.K. can never tolerate such an ill-advised act and expresses indignation at this.

It is an indisputable principle of international law and international practice and an undeniable demand of humanitarianism to let citizens of a sovereign state return to their homeland according to their wish.

More than 86,000 returnees are now leading a new, hopeful life in the bosom of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan today is connected with their freedom and happiness, and the extension of the repatriation agreement is what

(Continued on Page 3)

Battle Results During Solidarity Month with Korean People in S. Vietnam

7,763 U.S. and South Korean Troops Wiped Out

According to reports of the Vietnam News Agency from Hanoi, the Secretariat of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation issued a communique on August 10.

It pointed out that the Liberation Armed Forces and people of South Vietnam had wiped out 7,763 South Korean and American servicemen and 4,983 men of South Vietnam puppet troops during the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People in the Struggle against U.S. Aggression."

The communique stressed that the South Vietnamese Liberation Armed Forces and people, with a deep understanding that the most effective support for the Korean people was to wipe out as many U.S. and its satellite troops as possible, marked the Solidarity Month with great battle successes.

During the month, the Liberation Armed Forces scattered thousands of leaflets in Korean. They called upon the South Korean troops to disobey the U.S. orders for the participation in the "searching operations" against the South Vietnamese people and not to serve the U.S. aggressors as cannon fodder by demanding repatriation or by coming over to the side of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

(KCNA)

Burmese Journalists Arrive Here

A Burmese journalists' delegation arrived in Pyongyang by train on August 16.

The delegation is led by Lt. Col. Tin Tun, Secretary, the Ministry of Information of the Government of the Union of Burma, with U Khin Maung Latt, Chief Editor, "Working People's Daily" (English), as its deputy head and its members are U On Pe, Editor, News Agency of Burma, U Hlein Lin, Editor, "Working People's Daily" (Burmese) and U Win Tin, Additional Editor, "Mirror" Daily.

That evening, Pak Wung Gol, Minister of Culture, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

During their brief stay in Pyongyang, the Burmese guests inspected the Museum of Korean Revolution, the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation, the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, the Children and Students' Palace and other cultural establishments.

On the 20th, they visited the Kaesong area. In Panmunjon, the guests saw themselves soldiers of the Korean People's Army standing opposed to American soldiers along the Military Demarcation Line.

The delegation also looked around places of historic interest in the city of Kaesong.

In the evening, Kim Myong Ho, Chairman of the Kaesong City People's Committee, feted the Burmese guests at a banquet.

Their tour in North Korea will continue.

Arriving at the Pyongyang Railway Station

FIRM FRIENDSHIP AND SOLIDARITY

With Peoples of U.A.R., Tanzania, Iraq and Syria

An enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took place last August 17.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk of the SPA Presidium delivered at the meeting the report on the activities of the SPA delegation which had visited the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic from the end of June to the end of July.

Following is a summary of the report:

* * *

Our delegation paid visits to these countries at the invitation of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

During our stay in these countries we visited many cities, farm villages, factories and other enterprises, cultural establishments and scenic and historic spots, and saw with our own eyes the achievements the peoples in these countries had made in building a new society. We reciprocated friendly feelings with the leaders of these countries in Africa and the Near and Middle East and further deepened mutual understanding, and conveyed the warm fraternal greetings of the Korean people to their peoples.

During our visit we made every effort further to develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with the peoples of these countries, strengthen mutual support and solidarity in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and cement the unity of the Asian and African peoples.

THANKS

Short as our visit to these countries was, we saw and learned much and received unforgettable impressions.

Permit me to take this opportunity to thank once again the peoples and the government and parliamentary leaders of the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded our delegation during its recent visits.

TALKS

During our sojourn in these countries, we met UAR President Nasser, Tanzanian President Nyerere, Iraqi President Aref and Head of State of Syria Attassi and had friendly talks with them, and exchanged candidly and sincerely views on a number of questions of common concern with them in an amicable atmosphere.

SUCCESSES

During the talks we paid high tribute to the successes won by the peoples of these countries in their struggle for eliminating the remnants of the colonial rule of the imperialists and for building a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. We also condemned the U.S.-led imperialists for their policy of aggression and war against Africa and the Near and Middle East and expressed full support to and solidarity with the peoples and the Governments of these countries in their just struggle for world peace.

SUPPORT

During the talks the leaders of these countries spoke highly of the brilliant achievements the Korean people have made in socialist construction under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and supported our line on the construction of an independent national economy. They also evinced support to and solidarity with our people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the accomplishment of their country's unification by themselves free from any foreign interference.

The leaders of the countries expressed satisfaction over the ever growing relations of friendship and co-operation between our countries and put emphasis on further consolidating and developing the relations in all spheres of politics, economy and culture in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for building a new life.

NEW RELATIONS

During our tour we reached an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations with Syria and raising the existing relations with Iraq to the consul-general level. These represent important events in developing the relations of friendship formed between Syria and Iraq and our country.

During our stay in Tanzania we concluded an agreement on cultural and scientific co-operation between the Korean and Tanzanian Governments.

At the talks we had during our visits, the leaders of these countries and we stressed the need to strengthen the unity of the Asian and African peoples, the peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive people of the world in the struggle against the policy of aggression and war pursued by the U.S.-led imperialists, for the consolidation of national independence and social progress.

COMRADES-IN-ARMS

We shall never forget the warm friendly feelings toward and trust in the Korean people shown by the peoples and leaders of these countries who wished our delegation to convey them to our people.

During our recent visits we felt all the more keenly that the peoples of Africa and the Near and Middle East are our close comrades-in-arms and brothers standing on the common front against imperialism and colonialism and for social progress.

GREAT CONTRIBUTION

During our tour we were deeply impressed by the successes attained by the peoples of these countries in building a new society.

The countries visited by our delegation have carried out anti-imperialist and anti-feudal reforms and are working hard to build up the foundations of independent national economies and develop their national cultures.

The achievements made by these peoples in building a new society and their revolutionary zeal demonstrate the great creative energy and indomitable stamina of the peoples who have won freedom and liberation, and contribute greatly to strengthening the anti-imperialist forces.

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Left above:

Together with the members of the SPA delegation UAR President Nasser posed for a photograph

Right above:

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk delivers an autograph letter of Premier Kim Il Sung to Tanzanian President Nyerere

Left below:

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk shaking hands with Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Mohammed Aref

Right below:

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk paying a courtesy call on Syrian Head of State Nureddin Attassi

Photos by Kim Un Ju

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RESOLUTE FIGHT

The imperialists today feel anxiefy over the ever growing might of the independent national states and show open hostility to them. They are now desperately seeking to strangle freedom and independence won by these peoples creating manifold difficulties and obstacles in their way.

The more the imperialists step up their sinister schemes against these countries, the more determined struggle the people of the countries in Africa and the Near and Middle East put up and the more confidently they forge ahead along the path they have chosen. No force on earth can hamper the just cause of these peoples.

The peoples and the Governments of these countries are resolutely fighting against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy.

The Governments and peoples of these countries are fighting imperialism, colonialism and racialism and, especially, they are strongly denouncing the American aggression in Vietnam.

The Korean people give full support to the peoples of these countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racialism, for the liberation of Africa and for Arab unity.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

I heartily wish the peoples of the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Iraq, and the Syrian Arab Republic fresh successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for defending national independence and for the prosperity of their countries, and I am deeply confident that the relations of friendship established between the peoples of these countries and the Korean people will make further development.

A view of the Suez Oil Refinery

A view of the Military Museum in Damascus

Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President, inspects the guard of honour in the Syrian Arab Republic →

Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President, is greeted at Zanzibar airport by Tanzanian First Vice-President Karume ↓

SPA delegation placing a wreath before the monument dedicated to the unknown fighters in Baghdad.

At a rally held in honour of the SPA delegation, the workers of the Misr Textile Mill in the U.A.R. chant the slogan: Long live the friendship between the peoples of the U.A.R. and Korea

Glorious Banner of August Revolution

The Vietnamese people are marking the 21st anniversary of the victory of their glorious August Revolution in the thick of their anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation.

The victory of the August Revolution won 21 years ago under the leadership of the Indo-Chinese Communist Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh was a turning point in the life of the Vietnamese people.

This victory put an end to the imperialist colonial rule of nearly one century and opened for the Vietnamese people a broad avenue to freedom, independence and national prosperity.

The Vietnamese people, however, were again subjected to severe tests due to the repeated aggressive actions of the imperialists. The American imperialists who occupied South Vietnam replacing the French imperialists have brought in large numbers of military personnel and quantities of weapons and other war supplies in flagrant violation of the Geneva Agreements and have been carrying on a war of mass destruction employing the most barbarous methods.

Since their occupation of South Vietnam they have been expanding the war step by step hurling nearly 300,000 men of the expeditionary army. Recently they have gone so far as to bomb the Demilitarized Zone and Hanoi and Haiphong areas in North Vietnam, thus carrying their policy of war escalation into an extremely dangerous phase.

No matter how many aggressor troops the Americans may hurl into the conflict, and what barbarous means of war they may resort to, they will never be able to subdue the heroic Vietnamese people who have stood up in a just war.

In response to the recent call of President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese are achieving fresh victories in their just patriotic war against U.S. aggression, for defending the North, liberating the South and achieving the country's reunification.

The anti-U.S. national-salvation war of the Vietnamese people is setting a fine example to the progressive people of the world who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism, for freedom, national independence and social progress, and it is giving a boundless inspiration to them. The struggle of the Vietnamese people is not only a struggle for the freedom and independence of their own country, but also a just struggle for defending the interests of the national-liberation revolution of the oppressed peoples of the whole world and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

This is the very reason why the world's people are raising their voice of bitter denunciation of the aggressive actions of the American imperialists and are giving more and more support to the fighting Vietnamese people.

As was reaffirmed in the message of Premier Kim Il Sung sent to President Ho Chi Minh on July 18, the Korean people, who regard the aggression against Vietnam as an aggression against themselves, are filled with the determination to give the Vietnamese people more active support in all possible ways including the dispatch of volunteers until the U.S. imperialists are wiped out and final victory is won.

The American imperialists must stop at once all acts of aggression against the Vietnamese people and quit South Vietnam without delay, taking with them all their murderous weapons. The only fair solution to the Vietnam question is the four-point position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. There is no other way.

We Korean people extend firm support to the just position of the Vietnamese people.

Korea-U.A.R. Bonds of Friendship

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Arab Republic in August 1963, the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries have made rapid development.

The efforts exerted by the two peoples in recent years to promote mutual co-operation and understanding and strengthen friendship and solidarity are bearing fine fruits.

The recent visit to the U.A.R. by a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. was an event of great significance in further consolidating and developing the friendship and solidarity existing between the peoples of the two countries.

The peoples of Korea and the U.A.R. are standing together on the common front of struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress.

The Korean people pay tribute to the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the people of the U.A.R. who are advancing confidently along the path of independent development, and always extend positive support to and express firm solidarity with them in their just cause.

Under the leadership of President Nasser, the U.A.R. people have scored enormous successes in building up a prosperous independent state, while frustrating all manner of subversion and pressure by the imperialists.

Pursuing a peaceful foreign policy of non-alignment under the banner of anti-imperialism, the United Arab Republic is resolutely fighting against the imperialists and their lackeys, the Israeli expansionists, and in defence of the national rights of the Palestinian people. It is rejecting the projected "Islamic Pact" designed to prepare another organization which will serve the imperialists in their reinvasion of the Arab world, and giving active support to the righteous struggle of the peoples of Yemen and Aden.

Its just stand is enjoying the unanimous support of the Korean people and of all the progressive peoples of the world.

The daily developing relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and the U.A.R. are contributing towards the common cause of the peoples in Asia and Africa for freedom, independence and peace.

The Korean people, who hold dear their friendship with the U.A.R. people, will do their best to strengthen it and will always go hand in hand with them in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

they desire ardently.

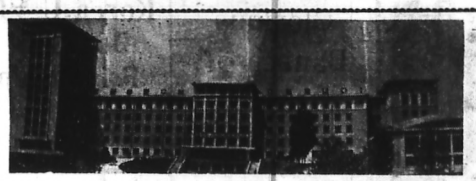
The extension of the repatriation agreement is a question that can be solved easily as in the past, if the Japanese authorities have some sense of responsibility and take a humanitarian position.

This is why the Korean citizens in Japan are now taking a determined action against the unwarranted move of the Japanese authorities to hamper them from returning to their glorious motherland.

The people and public opinion in Japan are now fully supporting our proposal for extending the existing repatriation agreement and exposing and denouncing the intrigues of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation work.

This work must be continued till the last applicant is repatriated. No one can block their way to their daily prospering and developing motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Central Committee of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society strongly demands that the Japanese authorities agree to our proposal for an unconditional extension of the repatriation agreement, giving up their unreasonable designs.



At the Pyongyang Children and Students' Palace

By a member of the Burmese journalists' delegation

A member of the visiting Burmese journalists' delegation has contributed an impression on his visit to the Children and Students' Palace in Pyongyang at the request of a reporter of this paper. Follows the impression:

A short visit to the Palace of Children and Students in Pyongyang by our delegation afforded an exhilarating experience. We were convinced as we toured the thirteen-storeyed building that the future of the Korean people is bright. The youth of the country, who are assuredly the masters of the future, are having a thorough training at this Centre where education is harmoniously blended with entertainment. The Korean youth of today are fortunate enough to have the opportunity of training themselves for their future arduous, yet interesting and noble task of building and maintaining a socialist state.

The Centre was established under the express order of the great leader of the Korean people, Premier Kim Il Sung, and the Party. We understand the site of the Palace was chosen by the great leader himself and that the programme of forging the nation's future at this Centre is being closely watched with the keenest interest by him.

The courses of instruction given at the Centre cover a wide range of the nation's activity in the spheres of economy, science and culture. The children and students of the Centre embracing all except university students who apparently have other courses of study and training, were found to be cheerful and gay at the same time, while they were working at a lathe, or learning the technique of driving an automobile or while they were at a song chorus. We were struck by the seriousness of purpose that has been successfully instilled into the minds of the youth. Even this short visit is sufficient to convince us that the future of this young socialist state is bright, for the youth of the country is being shaped, in the spirit of Chollima (winged horse), for the task ahead.

The Palace of Children and Students is obviously a Garden of Youth where the future of a strong, full-bloomed socialist state of Korea is blossoming. It is most assuredly a source of inspiration to the youth of the country and of happiness to those at present at the helm of state, who have not only built the nation from the ruins and ashes of a horrid war of aggression but paved the way for their children to assume the responsibility of building a yet greater nation.

Myohyangsan holiday home

A Visit to Mt. MYOHYANG

MT. Myohyang is one of the celebrated mountains in Korea visited by many of our people.

This mountain lies on the border of North and South Pyong-an and Jagang Provinces in the northwestern part of the country, spreading over an area of 400 square kilometres from the highest Biro-bong Peak in all directions. Mt. Myohyang affords superb scenes and competes with the world famous Mt. Kumgang in its beauty.

The mountain attracts sightseers from early spring and has the largest number of visitors in this sightseeing season.

HOLIDAY HOME

Five hours' train ride from the Pyongyang railway station to the northeast brings one to the Myohyangsan railway station. A bus drive of eight kilometres from there to the east through a thickly wooded ravine takes one to the gateway to Mt. Myohyang.

A little away from the gateway stands a cozy three-storeyed building of a holiday home amidst a hill covered with old pine trees.

One kilometre farther on, one finds another big building of the holiday home and a big house of culture.

Near the house of culture is the old site of a big Buddhist temple Bohyon-sa in the midst of fir trees, arms' stretches round, that blot out the sky.

Usually the sightseeing course in Mt. Myohyang starts here.

The first route leads to the small Buddhist temple of Sangwon-am. It is eight kilometres there and back.

FIRST ROUTE

In the valley leading to the Sangwon-am temple, the clear, silvery water rolls down like a bead portiere on the background of gem-like white pebbles and white sand. And there gushes a waterfall like a silk curtain hanging in mid-air, sending up a silvery mist.

After climbing up the rocky trail by the side of the waterfall sowing a chilly wind, one stands on an eminence.

Scores of metres up the backed out stone steps with the help of an iron chain, one can see a cozy old small Buddhist temple on a precipice. This is the Sangwon-am temple. With a flying-crane-shaped roof and decorations on its ceiling, the temple was built in the 1570's and it still maintains its original architectural beauty.

A waterfall, like a roll of silvery silk hanging in mid-air, gushes over the edge of an impending cliff in the rear of the Sangwon-am temple.

Farther back, there stand white cloud-like overhanging cliffs of the Bokwang-bong and Osonbong Peaks which "represent sundry shapes and figures.

Here you will find a stanza of a poem engraved on the rock which was written in the middle ages: "Veiled in thick mists, this is exactly where a hermit lives!"

SECOND ROUTE

The second route leads to the Manpokdong which, it is said, has 10,000 cascades. Many like to do sights along this route, too.

Manpokdong makes one feel cool even on scorchingly hot summer days. There one sees numerous cascades. From higher up the gorge gush down the nine-stage falls. Streams of water fall waningly down more than 100-metre-high wall of the gorge in nine stages between peaks wide open like two wings.

Once here, visitors, enchanted by the wonderful sight of the waterfall, are very reluctant to leave.

FLOWER GARDEN

The Hyangro-bong Peak known as a flower garden in the high mountain and the Biro-bong Peak, the highest peak of the mountain, also present superb views.

From the Biro-bong Peak soaring over the sea of clouds one can command magnificent views of more than ten counties in North and South Pyong-an and Jagang Provinces.

Mt. Myohyang is famous for its beautiful scenery as well as its patriotic and brilliant cultural traditions established in the middle ages. The mountain is associated with a peasants' uprising which took place with Pyongyang as the centre in the mid-12th century. It also has relics associated with the heroic deeds the great patriotic Buddhist Priest Sohsan performed during the war against the Japanese samurai (1592-1598).

MONUMENTS

There are more than 30 ancient buildings including Daeungjon, Kwanum-jon and Jangryonggak, stone monuments, Buddhist priests' tombs and an octagonal 13-storey stone pagoda known as a masterpiece of the middle ages. Buddhist scriptures printed from engraving blocks in the 13th century are preserved in the Jangryong-gak.

There is also a state museum which preserves historic remains, cultural relics and rare natural monuments.

Thousands of working people spend their holidays at state expense at the holiday home on Mt. Myohyang every year.

Ri Gye Wol

Ancient stone pagodas

Music and Dance Festival Opens

IN August this year, too, various art festivals as a regular annual event opened in Pyongyang amidst the great expectations of the professional artists and the people.

As for a music and dance festival going on since August 10, six professional song and dance troupes from South Hamgyong, South Hwanghae, North Hamgyong, Jagang and Kangwon Provinces and Kaesong City have already put their colourful programmes on the stage. Along with this, a folk dance festival is also being held.

The repertoires include songs, dances, one-act operas, operettas, traditional operas, etc. The programmes have the forms and contents suitable to the activities and character of the local song and dance troupes. All the repertoires are filled with bright and pleasant feelings of our people and a revolutionary and militant spirit and are distinguished by local colours.

Dance "Dondol-rari" (by the S. Hamgyong Provincial Song and Dance Troupe)

A scene from the dance "Ground-breaking ceremony" (by the Kaesong City Song and Dance Troupe)

MUSIC

A characteristic feature is that every troupe has so far put an acappella on the stage.

Acappellas "The Guerrilla's Mill in a Thick Forest" and "The Song of Lumberjacks" by the North Hamgyong Provincial Song and Dance Troupe were characterized by strong national flavour, showed a splendid musical harmony and clearly brought out local colour peculiar to its province.

In duets, vocal solos, instrumental ensembles, and Kayagum (stringed instrument) ensembles, too, they have demonstrated a high technical level. They have also shown that bold attempts have been made to deal with contemporary themes.

TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE TIMES

It is especially noteworthy that in the form of music new attempts have been made to meet more effectively the aesthetic taste of the people in our time.

In this connection highlights are choruses "Go Ahead, Soldiers!" and "A Kite on Iron Mountain" performed by the North Hamgyong Provincial Song and Dance Troupe. They were highly appreciated not only for their fine vocal performances but also for their splendid stage decor befitting the content of the songs.

DANCE

Another welcome trend in the festival is that good dances based on various themes have been put on the stage.

The performers use dance languages very freely. Many new discoveries can be seen in the form of dancing, too. In "The Song of Wolgum" presented by the North Hamgyong Provincial Song and Dance Troupe, the performers sang and danced while playing traditional instrument Wolgum. This shows that professional dancers have made a big stride forward in acquiring other music techniques, too.

The number of fine dance pieces increases as the festival continues. Dance "Galaxy of Brides" reflecting beautiful emotions of Korean women who used to gather in a village resort in a bright moonlit night to enjoy their happy hours (by the South Hamgyong Provincial Song and Dance Troupe), dance "At the Segom-jong Pavilion" portraying brave Korean generals who washed their swords in the waters of the Amrok River after repulsing foreign invaders in the northern border area (by the Jagang Provincial Song and Dance Troupe) and group dance "Drums on the Musan Ridge" representing the vigorous labour of the miners of the Musan Colliery (by the Hamgyong Provincial Song and Dance Troupe) — all these are fine dance numbers with different artistic flavour.

Chorus to the accompaniment of orchestra (by the N. Hamgyong Provincial Song and Dance Troupe)

Trio (by the Jagang Provincial Song and Dance Troupe)

FOLK DANCE

Traditional folk dances are a centre of attraction of the audience in the domain of dancing. All presented are the ones unearthed and perfected by the creative staff of the local song and dance troupes.

Among the fine folk dance pieces are "Enjoying the Full Moon" performed by the Kangwon Provincial Song and Dance Troupe, "The Animal Chasers' Dance" by North Hamgyong Provincial Song and Dance Troupe, "Miners' Dance" by South Hamgyong Provincial Song and Dance Troupe.

Through these folk dance pieces, the audience gains a better understanding of the life, customs and tender feelings of the people in old days.

One of the characteristic features and successes of the current festival is that many fine dance pieces have been newly explored or created and that every dance piece has given a deep portrayal of the inner world of the human being. This shows that conditions have been created for the further development of the creative work in dance art.

OPERETTA

The second part of the programme consists of operetta.

This is one-act operatta lasting 30 to 40 minutes. Most of the themes are mainly on the rural life of today. This is due to the fact that each troupe carries on its activities for the rural population.

The festival has once again reflected artistically the feelings, history, culture and desire of the Korean people living in different areas — near the sea, in the mountainous areas, in the northern border area, and in central areas near the Military Demarcation Line, etc.

This year's festival, too, will sum up the brilliant results scored in the development of the Korean music and dance art. The festival continues.

Pak Sung Man

Admiring the "Bison" (Flying Fairy) Fall

The limpid stream always attracts vacationers

Korea—Vietnam Football Match

On August 21 a friendship football match was held at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang between the combined youth team of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Amrok-gang team of our country.

The guest team arrived in Pyongyang on August 16 at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

The Vietnamese eleven, skilfully controlling the ball, made repeated attacks from the outset. They attempted flank breakthrough many times relying on the skillful and quick-paced left-winger and threatened the goal-mouth of our side employing medium shots and bold pushthroughs.

The home team, after saving the situation, gradually went over to a counterattack creating a chance for a goal several times. They mounted fast attacks from both sides.

Spectators warmly applauded whenever the footballers of both teams showed an indefatigable fighting spirit, good sportsmanship and fine play.

The match ended in favour of the home team.

The visiting Vietnamese team will have matches against the Locomotive and the February 8th teams of our country.

UNCURK:

No Patchwork But Dissolution

The United States is planning to reinforce the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and has informed the puppet Seoul regime of its plan, according to an August 19 dispatch of Dongyang Tongshin from Seoul.

The United States has taken such action because some other member nations show signs of seceding from the "UNCURK" after Chile's formal withdrawal, the dispatch added, quoting "reliable diplomatic sources."

As was already reported, the Chilean Government notified on August 11 the United Nations through its diplomatic envoy to the U.N. Headquarters that it had decided to withdraw its delegate from the "UNCURK."

The "UNCURK" is a tool of aggression fabricated by the United States to obstruct Korea's unification, justify the U.S. colonial policy in South Korea, and to cover up the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its preparations for another war.

The United States has under the United Nations many international organizations similar to the "UNCURK" rendering service in veiling the aggression and plunder it is committing everywhere in the world.

The "UNCURK" is the most shameless of all the instruments of aggression and plunder in the hands of the Americans. It readily accepts the U.S. orders and always turns black into white.

Eloquent proof of this is what it has done over the past 16 years.

Anybody who wants to face up to the reality and act discreetly will be unable to remain in this shameful body any longer.

Washington's recent action is to patch up the "UNCURK" which began cracking due to Chile's withdrawal. This should not be permitted.

The United Nations must not take up the Korean question but must dissolve at once the "UNCURK" if it is to be faithful to its Charter.

The issue of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves.

Ri Hyon Ik

UNUSUAL WAR MOVE IN S. KOREA

According to a radio broadcast from South Korea, the puppet Ministry of National Defence announced on August 18 that an "exercise for surprise mobilization" will be started in September with the participation of over 16,000 officers and men of the army and the navy on the reserve list.

It is reportedly planned to mobilize the discharged officers up to the rank of lieutenant colonel as well as demobbed soldiers in Seoul, Kyonggi and Kangwon Provinces near the Military Demarcation Line, and various other parts of South Korea.

This is part of the latest unbridled schemes of the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for war provocation.

South Korea — A Nuclear Submarine Base

A U.S. nuclear-powered submarine "Snook" called at Chinhae port on the morning of August 19, according to news reports from Seoul.

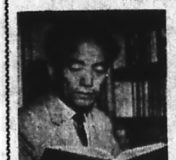
This is the second anchorage since last year.

Such frequent calls of U.S. nuclear submarines at the South Korean port are part of the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to reduce South Korea to a base for their nuclear submarines. The Americans and their puppets, the Pak Jung Hi gang, are now expanding the Chinhae port on a large scale.

Naturally these murderers from S. Korea are unwelcome to the S. Vietnamese

Because It Is Another Half of Our Land!

Writer SOK IN HAE



True, I was not born in the South, I was brought up in the North. But I gaze toward the southern sky with longing eyes. Why? Because it is another half of our land.

All familiar scenes of the southern part haunt me whenever I have a moment of quiet — the Island of Jol-yong, cities of Pusan, Taegu, and Seoul, the Haewundae in moonlight, the sunrise on Mt. Tohan, the ferries on the Pakdong and Han rivers. And I must confess, however, my memories of those places are fading little by little. Even the streets of Seoul where I had trodden day and night are getting dim.

There is a Korean saying, "Even the mountains and rivers change in ten years." And it has been a customary notion among our people that friendship is lost if a decade passes without sending a line.

But it is already 20 years since our nation was divided into the North and the South. And all these years it has been impossible to exchange even words of seasonal greetings, despite our ardent yearnings. So, what's the sense of thinking about the change in the nature of the land?

This anguish of my heart cannot be compared with many others'. There are numbers of parents and children, husbands and wives, whose families are broken up in North and South. And they do not know whether their loved ones are well or not. Indeed, no one knows how many died with their hearts still filled with resentment.

Then there is another point — a more important one — we cannot overlook. It is the sufferings of the nation. Traitors put everything on the block — the territory and territorial waters, the rights and dignity of the people and even the precious fruits of our spiritual endeavours. To achieve personal distinction and prolong their power is the sole aim of the handful of traitors. All this while, the absolute majority of the population have been hovering at the crossroads of life and death. The land has been ravaged; the spirit of the nation has been polluted; the line customs and manners of this nation are losing their lustre because of the decadent "American way of life."

These are the crimes of Pak Jung Hi and his like who would do anything to lick the boots of U.S. imperialism, while wielding the big stick of fascism against the people.

Never before did our country in her long history face such a tragic situation as it does today when the land is cut in halves and the people are separated into two parts.

The heart of every true Korean is sick over the split, wishing most earnestly for the country's reunification by ourselves, the people of Korea. Regrettable as it is, however, justice is yet to prevail over injustice. Still worse, evil forces rampaging. Discord, jealousy, rupture, distrust, and suppression — these evil inclinations are openly fostered by the enemy.

The arch traitor Pak Jung Hi and his followers are sending men to fight the Civil War against the Vietnamese people who are fighting for the nation's freedom and independence.

But every conscientious person knows well, very well, what is to be done. The people are in dire destitution, they are at the bottom of the social scale. There is a limit to man's patience.

The only way to terminate the present plight of the nation is to raise higher the banner of struggle and achieve reunification. For the country's reunification everyone must do his best, those with power with power, those with knowledge with knowledge.

Another Puppet Division To South Vietnam

A "send-off rally" for the "White Horse Division" slated for South Vietnam, will be held on August 27, it was revealed by Hapdong Tongshin in Seoul.

It is said that the rally will be attended by Pak Jung Hi himself and other puppet bigwigs.

The puppet rulers are planning to dispatch, at the bidding of their American masters, the supplementary division of armed forces to South Vietnam by the autumn of this year.

Earlier, on August 14, a 300-member advance party of the "White Horse Division" was dispatched to South Vietnam.

As already reported, the Seoul puppets have offered more than 30,000 troops as U.S. cannon fodder for its war of aggression in South Vietnam and set up a "field headquarters" there.

The shipment of the said division will bring up to 50,000 the total strength of South Korean troops in South Vietnam.

U.S. MILITARY ADVISERS

Train Vietnam-bound Division,

YORKSHIRE POST REPORTS

As is known, the South Korean puppet army is in the hands of the U.S. commander in South Korea under the so-called "agreement." It is virtually a mercenary army of the Americans.

Everything is done under the direct control of U.S. military advisers attached to each unit of the puppet army from recruiting, training, operation and disposition to logistics.

This is more so for the Vietnam-bound troops. The Pentagon calls this a "new role" assigned to the U.S. Military Advisory Group in South Korea.

A British paper Yorkshire Post (August 11) carries a report from Seoul. Here we publish part of it:

South Korea, which already provides the second largest expeditionary force in S. Vietnam will almost double her troops there in the next few months.

South Korea is sending 20,000 more troops to South Vietnam to reinforce her armed force of about 25,000 men now there.

20,000 "WHITE HORSE"

The 15,000 strong 9th Army (White Horse) Division undergoing training in a valley at the central Korean front line is due to sail for S. Vietnam in three groups between August and November. With them will go a supporting force about 5,000 strong.

They will join the Tiger Army Division, the Blue Dragon marine brigade and supporting units, which have won the high esteem of many United States and allied leaders.

The S. Korean force is already the second largest expeditionary force in S. Vietnam, ranking next to that of the United States.

RANGER COURSE

Before departing for S. Vietnam, S. Korean troops, from colonel down, undergo a rigorous training programme including a ranger course.

This course is devised with advice from the United States Army Military Advisory Group in Korea (KMAG) which has assumed the new mission of assisting in the dispatch of South Korean troops to S. Vietnam, in addition to its normal advisory role.

The front line valley where the White Horse Division is training resounds daily with shouts of rangers as the South Korean soldiers cross a 400-foot long cable suspended about 200 feet above the ground.

From time to time United States officers go to Seoul from S. Vietnam to give advice to the Military Advisory Group in shaping the training programme.

United States officers are always attached to each major S. Korean unit during its preparation for South Vietnam. The officers sail to S. Vietnam with the S. Koreans and stay there with them for about a month until the unit gets used to conditions.

Maj. Gen. Skeldon, chief of the U.S. Military Advisory Group in Korea, himself visited all S. Korean forces in S. Vietnam last May when he accompanied Gen. Dwight E. Beach, Commander of the U.S. forces in S. Korea.

IN ALL MILITARY PHASES

Explaining the function of the Military Advisory Group, Gen. Skeldon says: "We advise in all military phases. We assist in development of operational plans, dispatch of S. Korean troops to S. Vietnam, replacement training, recruit training, army exercises and all phases of logistics. We approve S. Korean army selection of individuals for training in the United States."

In addition to approving all budgets under the U.S. military assistance programme for the S. Korean army, the Military Advisory Group ensures that equipment provided under the programme will be used for the purpose intended.

On Whose Order?

The Japanese Government decided on July 15 to admit our delegation of traders and technicians into Japan under the strong pressure of Japanese public circles.

The Government, which had deliberately been delaying the realization of the entry of our delegation, declared on August 5 that it would postpone for an indefinite period the issuance of the entry visa on the ground that it could not but pay heed to the strong opposition of the South Korean side. It was followed by the announcement of Japanese trading firms that they would cancel their export plans to our country. In this way Sato tried to see the "natural extinction" of the problem on the entry of our delegation. This is revealed in the statement of a responsible official of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry that the problem on the entry of the Korean delegation "became extinct automatically" because the Japanese trading firms had withdrawn their export plans.

Such a shameless action constitutes another hostile act against the Korean people. At the same time this is an act of treachery against the Japanese people who aspire to the development of economic relations between Korea and Japan and of friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Until today the Sato Government has been making a lot of noise about the "independence" of its policy while talking much about an "independent diplomacy." It has been laid bare once again that this is nothing but empty talk to put the wool over the eyes of people. The main reason for Sato Government's refusal of the entry of our delegation is to meet Washington's requirement while currying favour with the Seoul puppets.

Following the Sato Government's decision to allow the entry of our delegation, the American imperialists have openly forced it to revoke its decision on the one hand and have been playing dirty tricks on the other.

A spokesman of the U.S. State Department said that the U.S. Government expressed its regret at the worsening dispute between South Korea and Japan caused by Japan's decision to permit the entry of the North Korean delegation. And an American paper "Washington Post" wrote that the U.S. officials were full of anxiety about the ever worsening relations between South Korea and Japan. Timing with this, American Ambassador in Seoul Brown called on South Korean Foreign Minister and proposed to "mediate the settlement of differences between Japan and South Korea."

As all these facts clearly show, the Sato Government's dereliction in the fulfilment of its decision is aimed at satisfying the requirements of the American imperialists who pursue a policy of banning trade with socialist countries and desire closer relations between their puppets in South Korea and Japan.

Today the Japanese Government authorities are maintaining an insincere attitude toward our just proposal to extend without amendment the term of validity of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their homeland and are seeking to renounce the repatriation agreement laying an artificial obstacle to the repatriation operation which is a humanitarian work. It is clear that this is also at the instigation of the American imperialists and at the request of the Pak Jung Hi gang. Sato and his clique are faithful American puppets who, clamorous in words about the "independent diplomacy," are toeing the U.S. line in deeds faithfully implementing the U.S. policy of aggression.

If the American imperialists and the Sato Government believe that they could exert any influence upon the economic development of our country by adopting any sinister measure, it would be absurd.

Japanese Government's refusal of the entry of our delegation will only have evil effects on itself.

Jo Son Won

Syria Is Not Alone

As is already known, Israeli patrol boats made on August 15 an attack upon the positions of the Syrian armed forces in the east of Lake Tiberias.

Earlier, in mid-July, Israeli planes intruded as far as ten kilometres into the air space of Syria and bombed the site of the Jordan River project and its nearby industrial establishments.

These military provocations of the Israeli expansionists show that their aggressive actions against the Arab people have entered a more open, dangerous stage.

It is a well-known fact that the incessant aggressive acts of Israel against the Arab states have been premeditated and instigated by the U.S. imperialists who are aggravating tension in this area under the catchword "balance of forces."

Through such military provocations, they try to threaten the Arab people and force them to turn aside from the path of independent development.

To this end, this time the United States has gone so far as to inveigle the United Nations into this issue.

The statement of Syrian Vice-Premier Ibrahim Makhous "We will never place any expectations on the United Nations" is expressive of Syria's resolute position against the U.N. which plays the role of shielding the provocations of Israel.

The latest incident has once again proved that the U.N. is in the service of the United States in its policy of aggression.

Whatever military provocations they may resort to, the Israeli expansionists and their wirepullers will never be able to frighten away the peoples of Syria and other Arab states who are firmly determined to defend their independence and national dignity. The Arab people, enraged at Israel's challenge, are getting fully ready to counter her aggression.

The Syrian Government sternly warned that it would never tolerate any more provocations of Israel. And President Nasser declared that he regarded the aggression against Syria as an aggression against the whole Arab community.

The Korean people, who stand together with the Arab people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, support fully Syria and other Arab states for their just and resolute position to frustrate the provocations of the U.S.-instigated Israel. They are also convinced that the Arab people will certainly triumph in their struggle for the liberation of Palestine and for safeguarding the common cause of the Arabs.

Kim Won Sam

Nixon's American Loneliness

With the approach of the off-year elections scheduled for November, the American ruling circles have started selecting and training their runners in earnest for their entry into the race of the 1968 presidential elections. They are now trying hard to present a pretty lively election scene by putting up new groups named after such birds as hawk and dove within the existing two groups nicknamed elephant and donkey.

Former American Vice-President Nixon seems to have assumed hot so bad a part for the race. The American press have dealt generously with Nixon's tour of the Far East and Southeast Asia in mid-August.

What Nixon stated in South Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Japan and South Korea contains nothing new to make special mention of.

Everywhere he went, he stressed the necessity of a wider war in Vietnam and of a bigger role in the Vietnam war by American puppets in Asia. This only serves to prove that Nixon's part is to peddle Goldwaterism replacing Goldwater whose usefulness has been lost.

This stand-in for Goldwater made a very interesting statement in Seoul.

While in Seoul he said that sometimes the United States felt lonely particularly in the Vietnam war because of shortage of support from its friends and allies and added that the United States had got free from loneliness in the Vietnam war with the help of the "ROK" forces.

Nixon found it unnecessary to keep his face before such a lackey as Pak Jung Hi. This is easily understandable. The point here lies in the loneliness of the United States.

Nixon told Pak Jung Hi that the United States had got out of loneliness with the latter's help. But this is eloquent proof of the American ruling circles being quite isolated due to the Vietnam war.

Pak Jung Hi is as villainous orphan repudiated by the people in South Korea as well as the people in the whole Asia. No Asian but this scoundrel stands by the United States. Thus Nixon revealed one thing or two.

But that is not all.

The American ruling circles are isolated from the broad masses of the American people as well as the world's people. This is an irrefutable fact.

Ri Mun

Japanese marine "Self-Defence Force"

Rebirth of Japanese "Imperial Army"

Unpardonable war criminals who were engrossed in aggression and murder in the former "Imperial Army" of Japan now form the backbone of the "self-defence forces" of Japan.

Setting foot in Tokyo after the Second World War, the then Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Occupation Forces, MacArthur, said to it that a suit was not filed against the Japanese "Emperor" Hirohito, the chieftain of the Japanese war of aggression. Instead, he kept him in order to use him as a pliable tool for the rehabilitation of Japan, saying that the "Emperor" constituted the war potential more powerful than 20 mechanized divisions.

Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, by its decree of April 1, 1949, sentenced to death only a few arch war criminals including Tojo and let many others go scot-free.

In May 1950, the Americans even permitted the pre-term acquittal of major war criminals who were declared guilty at the military trial.

In a word, the punishment of war criminals and the deportation of militarist forces were effected in an extremely formalistic manner and the Japanese military and its machinery were left intact.

In this context, an American journalist, Mark Cayn, wrote in his "Japan Diary": "The dismantling of this war machinery was no more than a deceptive process. Though soldiers returned to their home, strategists remained behind."

Out of the 663,988 persons who had to be ousted from their responsible posts barely one per cent of them had been "expelled" by the end of 1947. But even these militarists reappeared on the scene with the Korean war as an occasion.

For example, Admiral Nomura and General Kawabe of the old Japanese "Imperial Army" and Hattori, chief of the operations department, and other high-ranking officers of its General Staff Office set out stealthily to reorganize the Japanese army under the direction of the U.S. Army Command in Japan.

They started preparing a list of young officers of the former "Imperial Army" who graduated from the Military Academy and the Cadets School.

In August 1950, the so-called "police reserve force" was set up with the said officers as the mainstay allegedly to maintain "public peace and order" at home. Later it was called the "national security force" and finally the name was changed into the present-day "self-defence forces."

The Japanese "self-defence forces" mean, in actuality, the rebirth of the old "Imperial Army" with its former officers as the nucleus. To name a few, Ichiji Sugida, who became chief of the staff of the "ground self-defence force" in 1961, is the son-in-law of Hideki Tojo and served on the staff of General Yamashita, who had mapped out the notorious plan of operations against Singapore. Minoru Genda, chief of staff of the "air self-defence force," was a member of the staff of Admiral Yamamoto at the time of the outbreak of the Pacific War and took an active part as a member of the special assault party in the offensive against Pearl Harbor.

Ex-Admirals Nomura and Hoshina, ex-General Fukuda, ex-colonel of the Imperial Headquarters Tsuji and many other war criminals now occupy important posts in the "self-defence forces," taking the reins in their hands.

On the whole, of the 165 general and flag officers of the Japanese "self-defence forces" at present, 135 are war criminals. And the servicemen of the former "Imperial Army" make up 81.2 per cent of their Lieutenant Generals, 80.7 per cent of their Major Generals, 79.9 per cent of their colonels, 66.9 per cent of their lieutenant colonels, 48 per cent of their majors and 29.8 per cent of their junior officers.

Hong Rae Hui

Eighth World Cup: Pros and Cons

(Continued from our previous issue)

By KIM JIN GAK

For about ten years, with the Seventh World Cup Games as the zenith, Brazil had been at the top of the football technique in the world.

The Latin-American football represented by Brazil has, as the recent Cup Games showed, conceded the reigning position to Europe.

Quarter-Finalists

In the recent Cup Games, those teams adopting the tactics of active offensive were, without exception, successful and won the applause of the spectators. They were Korea, England, Hungary, West Germany and Portugal.

The other teams, Latin-American and Italian teams included, did not go beyond the bounds of passive tactics of going in for defence. Consequently, Italy, one of the favourites, was defeated by Korea; Mexico and Argentina were beaten by England; Uruguay and the Soviet Union lost the game to West Germany; and Brazil went down before Portugal and Hungary.

Those teams that reached the quarter finals, though they had their own distinctive features, were well-nigh equal as regards the technical standard, and it was difficult to tell which of them was better. To have a quick grasp of the weak points of the opponents and adopt an effective tactics by taking advantage of them, therefore, proved to be a decisive factor in winning the game.

England, the Cup winner, had its players evenly allocated to each position, showed little fluctuation in the game and had a good tactical insight. In the semi-final game with Portugal, England's defenders kept Eusebio in check and in the final the English boys countered West Germany's offensive with their own and finally won the game after extra time had been played. This is proof of their fine tactical insight and good physical fitness.

Halfbacks Moore and Charlton daringly joined the attacking line and superbly played the role of the organizer of the game. This was one of the factors that contributed to their win.

Active Offensive

As a Western news dispatch said, "Korea demonstrated the rebirth of the attacking football" in these days of the defensive game. Korean players at the recent Cup Games showed they were following the path which the world football should take.

This earned our boys the absolute support of and appreciation by football experts and the British citizens.

When the catchword "Defence means win" was in fashion in the world of football after the Seventh Cup Games, we put up the slogan "Active offensive means the best defence."

We have been employing the tactics of "Seven for offensive, eight for defence" since those days when the 3-2-5 formation was dominant. This tactics called "all-out offensive and all-out defence" means placing two of the defenders on the attacking line when launching offensive and letting two of the men on the attacking line join the defenders when putting up defence.

Through Four Matches

We played four matches — with the Soviet Union, Chile, Italy and Portugal. Our team's tactical traits, stubborn will and lofty moral features became more and more distinctive as it played one game after another.

Especially noteworthy is it that our players, in all circumstances regardless of whether they conceded a goal or scored, did not slacken the all-out offensive with emphasis on medium and long passes. In the match with Chile, they equalized three minutes before the full time. And, when taking on Italy, they, despite their one-point lead, continued with the attack until the last minute, keeping the rivals' defenders under constant pressure.

Singular Team-Work

Halfback Pak Sung Jin, who scored in the 83rd second after the kick-off in the game with Portugal, had two goals to his credit. His performance is illustrative of the advantage of the all-out offensive. It was not without reason that he was called the "brain" of the Korean team.

Sin Yong Gyu has won the fame as one of the world's best defenders for his superb performance. As the captain, he excellently fulfilled the role of "commander" in the field and, effectively combining the marking and cool defence, he foiled the attempt of the rival forwards.

Pak Du Ik, agile organizer of the offensive, demonstrated his skill of a blitz flank attack, peerless courage and the ability of very quick reaction. The goalie, Ri Chan Myong, displayed his capability of quick judgement of the situation when the tactical "arrow" was directed at the goal.

Korea-Portugal

The match between Korea and Portugal, in particular, excited great interest of the crowd for it was a display of the charm of football and a high degree of technique.

This game was characterized, in a word, by the conspicuous display of singular team-work and individual players' technique on the attacking line of both contesting teams, which accounted for many goals. But the defence lines were not up to the mark, with many shortcomings.

Portugal owed, as one knows, its being a mighty team on the international arena to, in a decisive measure, Eusebio and other coloured players.

Portugal played an attacking game and its success depended largely on how its centre forward, Eusebio, performed.

Our players had a grasp of their opponents' merits and demerits and took advantage of their demerits, which enabled them to score three goals in the first 24 minutes, bewildering their rivals. But our boys, despite their wonderful display of technique that overwhelmed their opponents, were eventually defeated because the blocking of Eusebio subsequently became loose. They failed to play as they should in the closing phase of the game on account of their lack of experience in the match with professional players abroad. Yet they were, as Western news dispatches said, "no doubt heroes of the World Cup Games."

Right Path

The main conclusion we've arrived at this time is that we have taken the right path and that should we continue to follow this chosen path and be more steeled by playing matches with foreign teams we would certainly achieve good results.

What I wish to reiterate in conclusion is that Asian football appeared as a new force on the world football arena that had been dominated by Latin-American and European football and that this was one of the characteristic features of the recent World Cup Games.

(To be end)

Match between Korean and Portuguese teams

Korea-Vietnam Athletic Meet Takes Place

The second Korea-Vietnam friendship track-and-field events were held on August 14 and 15 at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang.

The athletes of the two countries demonstrated their skill and strong will in 20 odd events — pentathlon, high jump, broad jump, hammer throw and hop, step and jump, etc.

The spectators enthusiastically applauded the good performance of the athletes from Vietnam which is waging a war of resistance against the American imperialist aggressors.

Korean athletes rewrote national records in women's 80 metre hurdles, hammer throw, and 1,600-metre relay and Vietnamese athletes in 1,600-metre relay.

The Vietnamese athletes arrived in Korea late in June and had the first friendship contest in Hamhung in mid-July.

Cambodian Footballers Here

The 25-member Cambodian youth football team now on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee is having a training in Pyongyang.

Under a two-year training programme, they are redoubling their efforts to fulfil the first-stage training programme.

A few days ago, they had a match with the "Rodongja" youth club of Korea.

For the Cambodian players it was the first encounter with foreigners. They showed fine skill, drawing the warm applause of the spectators. The score was 3 to 3.

Their training in Korea will last until mid-October.

"We are now undergoing a training in Korea, but we feel quite at home," said team leader Ungkary Doman.

Korean Traders Back From Scandinavia

A delegation of the Korean Committee for Promotion of International Trade returned home after completing its visits to Scandinavian countries—Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

The delegation was headed by Ri Yong Hwa, Director of the Korea Machinery Export & Import Corporation.

While staying in the countries for nearly 50 days, the delegation had contacts with many trade functionaries and men of business.

Traders of the three countries showed great interest in Korean products such as magnesia clinker, molybdenum, wolfram, electrolytic zinc, copper, and copper wire. And the Korean trade delegation was interested in electronic computers and other machinery and equipment produced there.

During its visits, the delegation held talks and concluded necessary contracts with the trading corporations concerned.

The visits of the Korean trade delegation to the above Scandinavian countries afforded an opportunity for expanding trade relations with them.

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